

# FLICC newsletter

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## Content Management and Competitive Sourcing Top FLICC's Agenda

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) tackled the mainstays of federal information policy in Fiscal Year 2003, by addressing issues as varied as A-76, information technology, disaster planning, benchmarking, and homeland security.

### Annual Forum Explores Content Management

FLICC's annual information policy forum, "Enterprise Content Management: Responsibility for the 'I' in IT," focused on the evolving policy framework for content management in federal agencies. The keynote speaker for the event was Stephen Arnold, Arnold

*The FLICC Executive Board (FEB) focused its efforts on a number of initiatives related to competitive sourcing, homeland security and educational programing.*

Information Inc., who was followed by a morning panel discussion on the ideal "content model" for federal agencies with commentary from Chris Niedermeyer, U.S. Department of Agriculture, on the federal perspective on enterprise-wide architecture; Stephen Abram, IHS Group, on the Canadian government's content model; and Brooke Dickson, Office of Management and Budget, on federal, state and local cooperation. Rep. William Lacy Clay (D-Missouri) began the afternoon session with the congressional keynote address which was followed by another panel discussion on how libraries contribute to enterprise content management with presentations on corporate libraries by Eugenia Prime, Hewlett Packard; federal libraries by Peter Young, National Agricultural Library; and state/local governments by Marlys Rudeen, Find-It! Washington. The final afternoon presentation looked at enterprise content management with Dana Hallman, Web Content Management Project Leader, Office of Citizen Services, General Services Administration (GSA). Donna Scheeder, Congressional Research Service, then

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# BOARD TALK

FLICC working groups are undertaking some important and challenging issues for the federal library/information community. Among the hot topics at the November FLICC Executive Board meeting were the establishment of a new working group on competitive sourcing and an update from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Libraries Working Group.

The FLICC Competitive Sourcing Working Group will launch in January 2004. Its charge is to gather information about competitive sourcing (including the FAIR Act inventory and OMB Circular A-76), learn from libraries involved in the process, and provide resources to federal libraries and information centers that are preparing for the process in their agencies.

The FLICC Education Working Group has provided an excellent introduction to "Outsourcing" in Chapter V of its *Handbook of Federal Librarianship* (newly revised edition to be unveiled in January 2004) and FLICC staff have been monitoring this issue for periodic reports to the FLICC and FEDLINK memberships. My own summary of the process and presentations by two federal library directors with experience in FAIR Act and A-76 processes (from the Fall 2002 FEDLINK Membership meeting) are available in RealMedia format from FLICC's Web Video Library at <http://www.loc.gov/flicc/video/fall02mem/fallmembership02.html>. However, policies and practices on these issues can shift from week to week; so advice from colleagues who have experience with all or part of the process — and are keeping up with the nuances — could help others save time and achieve better results. Stay tuned for developments in 2004.



The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Libraries Working Group formed at the beginning of 2003 (see "Board Talk" in *The FLICC Newsletter* Winter 2003 issue) to help the new department provide adequate information support services for its 170,000+ staff from numerous agencies. Following the working group's recommendation, DHS has made

progress on developing a leadership position to direct information services for the agency, but the position has not yet been classified nor the vacancy announced.

FEDLINK has staff on a part-time detail to DHS to help them with some of the central information services functions. We will be sure to notify the community via the FEDLIB listserv when the position is open.

In the meantime, FEDLINK is assisting DHS in establishing enterprise-wide licenses for many of their commercial online databases, with the assistance of the eight DHS libraries and the eight non-DHS libraries (from legacy agencies) whose representatives form the working group. In August the group presented a proposal to the DHS Under Secretary for Management that included the enterprise licensing recommendation, as well as a proposed "virtual reference" pilot to provide information services to DHS staff in all their various locations. Watch upcoming issues of *FEDLINK Technical Notes* for more details on this OCLC QuestionPoint pilot project!

Best wishes from the FLICC and FEDLINK staff for a joyous New Year!

Susan M. Tarr  
Executive Director, FLICC

# GC Forum on Access to Government Contract Works

On November 3, 2003, the FLICC General Counsels' (GC) Forum concluded its three part series on copyright in government works. The series began in March when representatives of the CENDI Copyright Task Force provided an overview of copyright issues faced by government program managers, librarians and attorneys, and then led a discussion with approximately 50 librarians and attorneys in attendance. (FAQs prepared by the CENDI task force can be found at <http://www.dtic.mil/cendi/publications/00-3copyright.html>.) The series progressed in July with a focus on access rights to government grants research, and then moved on to government contract works for its November focus.

FLICC established the General Counsels' Forum in 1999 in cooperation with the Library of Congress General Counsel, Elizabeth Pugh, to provide an opportunity for attorneys and librarians throughout the federal government to discuss legal issues and problems of mutual concern. The forums began with a few sessions on copyright, proceeded through discussions of privacy, FOIA, filtering, government links to dot-com sites, licensing and other issues, and then circled back to copyright. Initially, just the *permanent* members of FLICC and their GC offices participated in these sessions, but eventually FLICC accommodated all 55 of its members; attorneys have dropped on and off the list as topics have varied. Many attorneys have found these forums very helpful because they do not have an interagency group like FLICC that helps them learn from colleagues in other U.S. government agencies.

John Raubitschek, patent counsel at the Dept. of Commerce, led off the November discussion by distinguishing the legal basis for copyright in contract works from the policy foundation for distribution of grants research. The Copyright law is clear that works authored by government employees as part of their

official duties are not subject to copyright (see 17 USC 105), but works created by contractors or grants recipients may be — and often are — copyrighted.

Under OMB Circular A-110, the government recognizes a *grantee's* right to copyright the products of grants-funded research; however, the government retains a royalty-free license to use grants products for "federal purposes."

Copyright in contract works is governed by Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) at 48 CFR Parts 27 and 52. Under the FAR, a contractor needs permission to assert copyright; if an agency grants permission, the right is subject to a paid-up license on behalf of the government (52.227.14). Normally such permission is granted by the agency to increase dissemination of the contract work by the private sector (27.404(f)). Moreover, under the Department of Defense (DOD) FAR Supplement (DFARS), DOD agencies automatically allow most contractors to copyright their government-financed work.

It was of concern to forum participants that even though a contractor's copyright may initially expand distribution of government contract works, it ultimately qualifies the government's unlimited rights in works first produced under contract. So the government's right to freely distribute a government contract work may be called into question. And because many contract works fail to specify whether or not the contractor asserts copyright, under the Berne Convention the presumption is that the author (not a government employee) or publisher holds the copyright, not the government.

This is a problem for librarians — and other agency program managers — who may be interested in selecting a contract report for inclusion on a public

**GC FORUM, see pg. 4, col. 1**

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Web site or who wish to make a copy for a non-government requestor. Without research into agency contract files, they often cannot be sure they have the right to do so. Furthermore, the issue of restrictions placed on government contract works increases in importance as the amount of government work performed by contractors continues to expand under the President's Management Agenda.

GC Forum participants went on to discuss two recommendations from a draft CENDI white paper on Web site content management. These recommendations encourage agencies to:

- I. Clearly, consistently and prominently present an intellectual property policy statement which includes general terms and conditions of use of agency web site content and provides a point of contact for user inquiries.
- II. Determine the 1) intellectual property status (ownership), 2) government rights, and 3) terms and conditions of use at the time of government information<sup>1</sup> creation or acquisition and no later than review for public release. Mark this information on the information product and capture in attribute metadata for Digital Rights Management (DRM)<sup>2</sup> purposes.

Most participants agreed that requiring a contractor to prominently display distribution rights on the contract work itself is the best way to assure that the information will be picked up in metadata and be available to librarians and program managers at the point they need to make a decision about distribution or access.

The Forum concluded with a presentation by Kurt Molholm, Administrator of the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), who described DTIC's

procedures for determining access to government works based on their origin, providing an excellent model for an agency review process.

The next GC Forum will take place on February 24, 2004, from 9:30-11:30 a.m. The focus will be the doctrine of fair use as applied in the government workplace. If you have a special interest in this topic and are not a member of FLICC, contact Susan Tarr at [suta@loc.gov](mailto:suta@loc.gov) regarding attendance.

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Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup>OMB-A130 <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a130/a130trans4.html#1> Definitions. h. The term "government information" means information created, collected, processed, disseminated, or disposed of by or for the Federal Government.

<sup>2</sup>DRM (Digital Rights Management) refers to technologies and services that enable legitimate owners of intellectual property to regulate the right of access to their assets via electronic means. National Institute of Standards and Technology. Convergent Information Systems Division. <http://www.itl.nist.gov/div895/drmmain.html> ■

***Under the FAR, a contractor needs permission to assert copyright; if an agency grants permission, the right is subject to a paid-up license on behalf of the government.***

offered her perspective and summary of the day to conclude the forum.

### **FLICC Membership Looks at Policy, Research and Partnerships**

In addition to regular FLICC Working Group updates and reports from FLICC/FEDLINK staff members, each FLICC quarterly meeting included a special meeting focus on a new or developing trend in federal libraries: the first FLICC Quarterly Membership meeting featured a panel discussion on agency decisions to exempt 'commercial activities' from competitive sourcing; the second meeting included an overview by Susan M. Tarr, FLICC's Executive Director, on "What Surveys Tell Us About Libraries/Information Centers;" the third meeting focus was a presentation by Dana Hallman, Web Content Management Project Leader, Office of Citizen Services, GSA, on Vignette licensing and implementation; and the fourth meeting included Leslie Barrett, Vice President and Lead Analyst of Outsell, on her organization's findings from its 2003 survey of information professionals.

The FLICC Executive Board (FEB) focused its efforts on a number of initiatives related to competitive sourcing, homeland security and educational programming. Early in the year, the board selected the 2002 FLICC Awards winners and then further defined the criteria for the 2003 awards program to have the nominations emphasize fiscal year efforts and agency mission as well as to clarify that the award for library/information center of the year should be for an entire entity, not a section or unit. The FEB also approved the formation of three new ad hoc FLICC Working Groups: the Competitive Sourcing Working Group, the Federal Libraries/GPO Partnership Working Group and the Department of Homeland Security Libraries Working Group.

The FLICC working groups completed an ambitious agenda in Fiscal Year 2003. (**See below — "FLICC Working Group Roundup."**) Individual working groups selected FLICC awards recipients for 2002 and offered the fifth annual FLICC Awards to recognize the innovative ways federal libraries, librarians and library techni-

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## **FLICC Working Group Roundup**

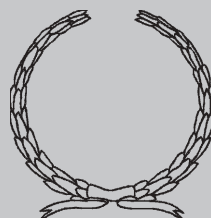
### **FLICC Awards Working Group**

To honor the many innovative ways federal libraries, librarians, and library technicians fulfill the information demands of government, business, research, scholarly communities and the American public, the Awards Working Group administered a series of national awards for federal librarianship. For the first time, in the Fiscal Year 2002 Awards, FLICC selected institutional winners in two categories: a small library/information center (with a staff of 10 or fewer federal and/or contract employees) and a larger library/information center (with a staff of 11 or more federal and/or contract employees).



#### **Federal Library/Information Center of the Year Large Library/Information Center Category**

The Homer E. Newell Library, NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, was recognized for its promotion of various innovative technologies and approaches to knowledge management. The library developed an exten-



#### **Small Library/Information Center Category**

The James A. Haley Veterans' Hospital Library, Tampa, Florida, was recognized for providing innovative, comprehensive, and customer-focused resources and library services to clinical members, allied health professionals, patients, families, and volunteers. In Fiscal Year 2002, the library worked directly with the hospital's nursing staff to provide patients with print information to supplement their discussions with

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cians fulfill the information demands of government, business, scholarly communities and the American public; assisted the new Department of Homeland Security in organizing information services for their staff of 180,000 from multiple agencies; implemented a management education series for current and potential federal library managers; and addressed issues on disaster planning and recovery, cataloging, professional competencies, outsourcing, metrics and performance evaluation, benchmarking, e-government legislation, digital preservation, virtual reference and other information science policy issues.

### Program Work Emphasizes Collaboration

FLICC also continued its efforts with the Library of Congress General Counsel's Office on a series of meetings between federal agency legal counsels and agency librarians. Now in their fifth year, the fora grew out of the recognition that federal attorneys and librarians face many of the same questions in applying copyright, privacy, FOIA, and other laws to their

agencies' activities in the electronic age — with regard both to using information within the agency and to publishing the agency's own information. These meetings have enhanced the relationship between agency attorneys and librarians and have helped them develop contacts with their counterparts at other agencies. This year's series featured discussions on measuring Web users' activities, copyright issues, and rights management for access to research results funded by federal grants.

In the absence of an updated census of federal libraries and information centers by the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), FLICC endorsed membership participation for a second year in the annual Outsell survey of "content deploying functions" in industry, academia, and the public sector. Nearly 300 federal librarians participated in the survey. According to Outsell, Inc., the only research and advisory firm that focuses exclusively on the information content industry, the survey indicated that government information professionals serve significantly more users than colleagues in corporations and

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their caregivers. The library also created a variety of innovative Web-based services and creative outreach activities for both professionals and patients to deliver knowledge-based information directly to the bedside and provided vital support for excellence in patient care, research and education for staff and patients.

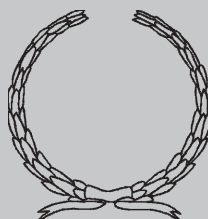


### 2002 Federal Librarian of the Year

Ann Parham, Army Librarian, was recognized for her leadership and devotion to librarianship as demonstrated by her commitment to excellence in the man-

agement of the worldwide U.S. Army Library Program, her advocacy for the restoration of the Pentagon Library, and the innovative librarian training program she orchestrated. In Fiscal Year 2002, Parham served as an example for the entire federal library community by reaffirming the values and importance of library and information services to management, the user community and the nation. Her initiatives in the wake of the September 11

attack on the Pentagon served as a model of principled determination and are a credit to the library profession.



### 2002 Federal Library Technician of the Year

Reginald A. Stewart, library technician, U.S. Army Library, Giessen, Germany, was recognized for his visionary approach to improvements and outreach

with library services for children. He created a "storymobile" and initiated weekly visits to military housing areas to reach children unable to come to the library for story time. His enthusiastic storytelling and reading program created ongoing awareness, interest and visibility of library services in Army communities. In Fiscal Year 2002, Stewart expanded the main library's children and adult collections, as well as military dependent elementary and high school libraries, through dedicated and enthusiastic efforts to acquire, select, process, barcode and shelve more than 50,000 volumes from several closed base libraries.

academic libraries and spend much less per user. The results also showed that more than half of federal library respondents perform strategic business planning. In terms of reporting patterns, more than one quarter of respondents report to their agencies' administrative department; 18 percent report to agency information technology departments; and 13 percent report directly to executive management.

### **Staff Members Improve Processes and Services**

To meet the requirements of the Fiscal Operations Improvement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-481) that created new statutory authority for FEDLINK's fee-based activities, FLICC's Cooperative Network, FEDLINK, continued to enhance its fiscal operations while providing its members with \$57.7 million in transfer pay services, \$28.8 million in direct pay services, and an estimated \$8.7 million in the new Direct Express services, saving federal agencies more than \$10 million in vendor volume discounts and approximately \$8.5 million more in cost avoidance.

FEDLINK's governing bodies and staff members developed a new five-year business plan in Fiscal Year 2002 that entered its second year in Fiscal Year 2003. Program work in Fiscal Year 2003 continued to take advantage of the increased opportunities of FEDLINK's authority as a revolving fund. Staff members made significant progress on goals relating to improving processes as well as expanding marketing initiatives.

As directed in its business plan, FEDLINK developed and implemented its pilot Direct Express program. Similar to making a purchase from a GSA schedule, FEDLINK customers were able to place Fiscal Year 2003 orders directly with five commercial online information services vendors; the FEDLINK fee, included in vendor prices, was remitted to FEDLINK by each vendor on a quarterly basis. Ebsco Publishing (online services only), Gale Group, LexisNexis, ProQuest, and West Group were the first vendors to offer their services under this new streamlined process. All their product and service offerings were

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At the annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies in March 2003, the Librarian of Congress presented the individual award winners with a certificate and an engraved crystal award in the shape of a book honoring their contributions to the field of federal library and information service and the institutional winners with framed, hand-painted certificates for display.

### **FLICC Budget and Finance Working Group**

The FLICC Budget and Finance Working Group developed the Fiscal Year 2004 FEDLINK budget and fee structure in the winter quarter. The group produced an online budget questionnaire for FEDLINK members and used the results to verify assumptions for the budget for Fiscal Year 2004. The final budget for Fiscal Year 2004 kept membership fees for transfer pay customers at Fiscal Year 2003 levels: 7.75 percent on accounts up to \$300,000 and 7.00 percent on amounts exceeding \$300,000. Direct pay fees also remained at Fiscal Year 2003 levels. Direct Express fees were reduced from 1

percent for the pilot to 0.75 percent for all participating commercial online information services vendors. Library officials approved the budget in September 2003.

### **FLICC Content Management Working Group**

In addition to sponsoring three taxonomy programs including "Creating Taxonomies" with Claude Vogel, Chief Scientist of Convera, the working group also hosted the 2003 Information Technology Update program called "Institutional Archives and Repositories in Government." At their July meeting, Bob Haycock of the Office of Management and Budget described the Data and Information Reference Model (DRM), a part of the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA), which provides federal agencies with a common framework to categorize the data and information of the government.

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***FEDLINK provided \$57.7 million in transfer pay services, \$28.8 million in direct pay services, and an estimated \$8.7 million in the new Direct Express services, saving federal agencies more than \$10 million in vendor volume discounts and approximately \$8.5 million more in cost avoidance.***

available to federal libraries under the pilot — electronic database publications, document delivery services, associated print publications and specialized access options.

FEDLINK also continued to customize and configure software and support services for electronic invoicing and increase online access to financial information for member agencies and vendors. Furthermore, FEDLINK's continuing financial management efforts ensured that FEDLINK successfully passed the

Library's Financial Audit of Fiscal Year 2002 transactions performed by Clifton Gunderson, LLP.

### **Education and Outreach Programs Surpass Goals**

Fiscal Year 2003 also saw innovative educational initiatives including workshops and seminars on Library of Congress subject headings, Web and cartographic cataloging, virtual reference, library performance measurement, and information retrieval and searching.

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#### **FLICC Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Libraries Working Group**

This newest working group formed early in the year to address information services for the staff members of DHS. Their first success was selecting useful links for the DHS intranet portal. They also addressed a letter to DHS Secretary Tom Ridge, explaining the need for a central department library authority. Then they presented to Janet Hale, Under Secretary for Management at DHS, two proposals: one to provide cooperative digital reference services for the staff members of DHS and the second to develop enterprise-wide licensing for commonly used commercial online information services. DHS management approved both recommendations. The working group subsequently established the DHS Virtual Reference Project subgroup to deal with digital/virtual reference issues using OCLC QuestionPoint system.

#### **FLICC Education Working Group**

During Fiscal Year 2003, the FLICC Education Working Group sponsored a total of 36 seminars, workshops, and lunchtime discussions to 1,349 members of the federal library and information center community in the areas of cataloging, performance measures, virtual reference, searching and information retrieval and digital licensing. Also included in that total are five FLICC Orientations to National Libraries and Information Centers and brown-bag luncheon discussions which continued throughout the year.

The working group responded to the educational agenda developed by the FLICC membership in 2001 by implementing a management seminar series from the American Management Association with multi-day sessions on leadership, critical thinking and negotiating skills in Fiscal Year 2003. The working group also completed revision to its Web-based *Handbook of Federal Librarianship*.



In conjunction with the FLICC Education Working Group, FLICC offered a total of 36 seminars, workshops, and lunchtime discussions to 1,349 members of the federal library and information center community, a 38 percent increase in the number of programs provided the previous fiscal year. Multi-day institutes looked at library technician training, map cataloging, and integrating resources cataloging; one-day sessions offered hands-on and theoretical knowledge on disaster recovery, metadata, Web portals, managing and preserving electronic resources, advanced Web searching, disaster recovery, Library of Congress subject headings, and virtual reference. Staff members also conducted 54 OCLC, Internet, and related training classes for 698 students around the world.

FLICC/FEDLINK unveiled its newly redesigned Web site at the beginning of the fiscal year. It offers a variety of information resources, FEDLINK information, links to vendors and members, access to account data online, awards program information, event calendars, and a training registration system. Just in time for the

new fiscal year, publications staff members released a new version of the online registration page to match the overall FLICC Web site design. The page also included an update screen regarding outstanding contracts and centralized all of the other resources customers need to manage their accounts on one Web page.

### **Fiscal Year 2003 Annual Report Online**

The recently released annual report is now available in its entirety online at the FLICC/FEDLINK Web site at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/flicc/annreps/annrep2004.pdf> and will be printed in both the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* and in the *Bowker Annual* later this year. ■

### **FLICC Nominating Working Group**

The working group oversaw the 2003 election process for FLICC rotating members, FLICC Executive Board members and the FEDLINK Advisory Council (FAC). Librarians representing a variety of federal agencies agreed to place their names in nomination for these positions.

### **FLICC Federal Libraries/GPO Partnership Working Group**

Nine librarians volunteered to serve on this new ad hoc working group to discuss issues related to the future of the depository program within the federal library context. They held their first meeting in May and established an infrastructure for the group, including a closed listserv.

### **FLICC Personnel Working Group**

The working group reorganized under new leadership this year and focused its attention on the critical areas of core competencies, recruitment and

retention of federal librarians, professional development and advancement for federal librarians. Ongoing projects include removing librarian as a category in the Department of Labor's Directory of Occupations and establishing a collection of existing classified librarian position descriptions.

### **FLICC Preservation and Binding Working Group**

The working group finalized its "statement of work" (SOW) for developing a standard federal conservation/preservation service contract through FEDLINK. They also focused their discussions on surveying endangered collections, developing preservation and disaster recovery training and developing a generic disaster recovery contract. The working group also planned educational programs on digitizing developed by OCLC and an information session on the new GPO binding contract. ■

# FLICC and FEDLINK Welcome New Elected Members to Orientation

The ballots for the Fall 2003 Elections have been counted! Under the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) Bylaws, five people are elected each year as rotating members to FLICC. The top five vote-getters serve three-year terms beginning in January 2004 to help FLICC carry out its mission: To foster excellence in federal library and information services through interagency cooperation and to provide guidance and direction for the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK).

*The newly elected FLICC Rotating Members standing with FLICC Executive Director Susan M. Tarr are (as pictured):*

- Lynne Tobin  
National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (formerly NIMA)
- Frances Perros  
State Department
- [Tarr]
- Nellie Moffitt  
Department of the Navy
- Carol Ramkey  
Marine Corps University
- Richard Huffine  
Environmental Protection Agency



The FLICC Bylaws also require that the FEDLINK membership elects three members each year to the FEDLINK Advisory Council (FAC). The top vote-getters serve on FAC beginning in January 2004 and represent FEDLINK at the quarterly meetings of FLICC.

*The new FEDLINK Advisory Council (FAC) Members standing with FEDLINK Network Manager Lynn McDonald and Tarr are (as pictured):*

- [McDonald]
- Mary Beth Dowdell  
Naval Research Laboratory
- Robert Mohrman  
Walter Reed Army Hospital

The newly elected officials began their work with an orientation to FLICC and FEDLINK and their terms officially will commence at the January meetings. Welcome, new members! ■



# In the Spotlight: Goddard Library

Not only did the Homer E. Newell Memorial Library at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center win FLICC's Large Library of the Year Award, its program and staff won a number of other national and agency awards this year.

Janet Ormes, Assistant Chief Information Officer and Head, Library Information Services Branch, received the FAFLRT Achievement Annual Award. FAFLRT, the Federal and Armed Forces Libraries Roundtable, is a division of the American Library Association. Ormes won the award, which recognizes an individual for achievement in the promotion of library and information service and the information profession in the federal community, for her innovative leadership in the advancement of information science and technology and her dedication to utilizing information science technologies to support the research initiatives of the center.

Ormes also was this year's recipient of Goddard's highly prestigious Excellence in Information Science and Technology Award. This award is presented annually to the Goddard employee who best exhibits broad, significant contributions to Goddard programs or projects in the areas of information science and technology. Ormes is the first woman, and the first person outside the computer field, to win this award.

A member of the Library Staff, Patrick Healey, received the Management Operations Directorate Innovation Award for his work with capturing, storing and streaming digital video. Digital video is one of the innovative technologies the Library is developing to support the Center's knowledge management program.

The Goddard Library Team received the NASA Honor Award which is given to those who make outstanding contributions to the overall agency mission. This award recognized the team's development and implementation of new approaches to digital preservation, knowledge management and customer demands. Their citation also recognizes the team as being "a valued, essential partner in the execution of the Goddard mission." For their "innovative and cost-effective solutions to information needs, representing exceptional performance in the areas of knowledge capture, access and use over a significant period of time," the team also received the Goddard Honor Award for Exceptional Achievement.

Not to be outdone, the Library Contractor Team that developed the IMAGES database received a Code 200 Special Award, also known as the Management Operations Directorate Special Award.

For more information on this outstanding library, visit their Web site at <http://library.gsfc.nasa.gov>. ■



## Join the Federal Librarians Discussion (FEDLIB) Listserv!

Trying to keep up on the latest initiatives, opportunities, and challenges for federal libraries and information centers can be overwhelming! Join FLICC's FEDLIB listserv and you can keep track of:

- federal library management,
- the latest issues and policy concerns,
- FEDLINK program updates and meeting announcements,
- personnel and training opportunities,
- federal job offers and much more!

Post your own messages when you want feedback from your colleagues or have news to share with the federal library community.

It is easy to subscribe with these easy steps:

1. Send an email message to:  
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2. In the Subject of the message enter:  
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3. In the text of message enter: SUBSCRIBE  
FEDLIB FIRSTNAME LASTNAME (Please use your real first and last names.)
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You will receive a welcome message asking you to confirm your subscription within minutes of subscribing. Be sure to respond to this message in 24 hours to start your FEDLIB subscription! ■

### FLICC Newsletter

The FLICC Newsletter is published by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee. Suggestions of areas for Federal Library and Information Center Committee attention or items appropriate for inclusion in the FLICC Newsletter should be sent to:

FLICC Newsletter

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The Federal Library and Information Center Committee was established in 1965 (as the Federal Library Committee) by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget to foster excellence in federal library and information center services through interagency cooperation and to provide guidance and direction for the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK).

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